



The effect of meter-scale lateral oxygen gradients at the sediment-water interface on selected organic matter based alteration, productivity and temperature proxies

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Abstract. A valid assessment of selective aerobic degradation on organic matter (OM) and its impact on OM-based proxies is vital to produce accurate environmental reconstructions. However, most studies investigating these effects suffer from inherent environmental heterogeneities. In this study, we used surface samples collected along two meter-scale transects and one longer transect in the northeastern Arabian Sea to constrain initial OM heterogeneity, in order to evaluate selective aerobic degradation on temperature, productivity and alteration indices at the sediment-water interface. All of the studied alteration indices, the higher plant alkane index, alcohol preservation index, and diol oxidation index, demonstrated that they are sensitive indicators for changes in the oxygen regime. Several export production indices, a cholesterol-based stanol/stenol index and dinoflagellate lipid- and cyst-based ratios, showed significant (more than 20 %) change only over the lateral oxygen gradients. Therefore, these compounds do not exclusively reflect surface water productivity, but are significantly altered after deposition. Two of the proxies, glycerol dibiphytanyl glycerol tetraether-based TEX₈₆ sea surface temperature indices and indices based on phytol, phytane and pristane, did not show any trends related to oxygen. Nevertheless, unrealistic sea surface temperatures were obtained after application of the TEX₈₆, TEX₈₆^L, and TEX₈₆^H proxies. The phytol-based ratios were likely affected by the sedimentary production of pristane. Our results demonstrate the selective impact of aerobic organic matter degradation on the lipid and palynomorph composition of surface sediments along a short lateral oxy-

gen gradient and suggest that some of the investigated proxies may be useful tracers of changing redox conditions at the sediment-water interface.

1 Introduction

Organic matter (OM)-based proxies are very useful tools in paleoclimatology and environmental studies of the marine realm. Unfortunately, OM-based proxies can be diagenetically modified, which produces an overprinting of the initial signals and can result in misleading reconstructions (for a review see Zonneveld et al., 2010). For an accurate interpretation of proxy results, it is therefore essential to have detailed information about the processes responsible for overprinting as well as the extent to which this might alter the original signal.

Freshly deposited OM is quickly degraded at the sediment-water interface (SWI) during early diagenesis (Henrichs, 1992; Canuel and Martens, 1996; Prahl et al., 2000; Wakeham et al., 2002). One of the most significant variables influencing OM degradation is the O₂ exposure time, which incorporates both the sedimentation rate and the concentration of bottom water oxygen (e.g., Cowie et al., 1995; Hedges and Keil, 1995; Hartnett et al., 1998; Hulthe et al., 1998; Hedges et al., 1999). Many OM components, such as lipid biomarkers (e.g., Hoefs et al., 2002; Sinninghe Damsté et al., 2002; Versteegh et al., 2010) and palynomorphs (e.g., Zonneveld et al., 1997, 2001; Bockelmann et al., 2007; Versteegh et al.,

2010), display varying rates of aerobic degradation, as some are intrinsically more labile (e.g., Sun and Wakeham, 1994; Wakeham et al., 2002; Zonneveld et al., 2008). This is important as biomarkers and palynomorphs are widely used to reconstruct oceanographic conditions. However, in studies of marine sediments, it is difficult to separate the effects of selective aerobic degradation from other factors, such as differences in upper water column conditions (van der Weijden et al., 1999), wind transported material (Witte and Pfannkuche, 2000), sediment accumulation rate (Hedges and Keil, 1995), as well as winnowing (Pedersen et al., 1992), lateral transport (Calvert et al., 1995; Mollenhauer et al., 2007; 2008) and advection, and water depth (Wakeham et al., 2002; Wuchter et al., 2006). These all can influence the composition of OM settling on the sea floor and therefore complicate interpretations regarding the effect of oxygen (Hedges and Keil, 1995).

In this study, we investigate changes in biomarker- and palynomorph-based proxy ratios as a result of laterally increasing oxygen concentrations at the SWI on the Pakistan continental margin (northeastern Arabian Sea), where the bottom water oxygen concentration is one suggested factor that influences OM preservation (e.g., Paropkari et al., 1992, 1993; Cowie et al., 1999; Keil and Cowie, 1999; van der Weijden et al., 1999; Schulte et al., 2000). The higher plant alkane index (HPA; Westerhausen et al., 1993), alcohol preservation index (API; Cacho et al., 2000), and diol oxidation index (DOXI; Ferreira et al., 2001) have previously been used to indicate sediment alteration and oxygenation changes in the sedimentary record. We evaluate whether they are also sensitive indicators of changes at the SWI. Additionally, some biomarkers commonly used to indicate changes in export production, such as phytol, cholesterol, and dinosterol (Volkman et al., 1998), were shown to be more rapidly degraded in an oxygenated environment (e.g., Schulte et al., 2000). In order to determine whether this degradation is selective, we incorporate them into indices with related refractory compounds, such as pristane and phytane, cholestanol, and dinostanone and dinosterone, respectively (after Nishimura and Koyama, 1977; McCaffrey et al., 1991; Mouradian et al., 2007). Another proxy for illustrating changes in export production is the ratio between gonyaulacoid and peridinioid organic-walled dinoflagellate resting cysts (e.g., Harland, 1973; McCarthy et al., 2000). However, the gonyaulacoid species are more resistant to aerobic degradation than the peridinioid species, which are sensitive to oxygen exposure (e.g., Zonneveld et al., 1997, 2001; Combourieu-Nebout et al., 1998; Versteegh and Zonneveld, 2002). Here, we compare the resistant gonyaulacoid cysts to the sensitive peridinioid cysts, together with the sensitive cysts of the *Polykrikos* species, in order to determine the extent this ratio may be affected. Finally, we investigate marine isoprenoidal archaeal glycerol dibiphytanyl glycerol tetraether (GDGT) distribution (Karner et al., 2001; Wuchter et al., 2005; Menzel et al., 2006), which is the basis for a sea surface temperature (SST) proxy based on the number

of GDGT cyclopentane moieties (e.g., Schouten et al., 2002; Kim et al., 2008, 2010). There is conflicting evidence for the influence of selective aerobic degradation on GDGTs with some studies suggesting no selective degradation (e.g., Sinninghe Damsté et al., 2002; Schouten et al., 2004; Kim et al., 2009), and others indicating that differences in lability between the moieties are possible (e.g., Shah et al., 2008; Huguet et al., 2009). In order to provide more clarity to this issue, we investigate the possible effect of early oxidation on GDGT-based indices.

As the effects of selective aerobic degradation are best studied on samples with similar initial OM compositions, we utilize surface sediment samples collected along three transects that, when used in conjunction, allow us to constrain the uncertainty associated with OM heterogeneity. The first transect encompasses the large, stable, intermediate depth (150–1300 m; e.g., Breuer et al., 2009) oxygen minimum zone (OMZ) and oxygenated deeper water. Two additional transects include meter-scale methane seep sites in this region (e.g. von Rad et al., 1996; Fischer et al., 2011). One seep transect is located at the lower transition of the OMZ and is used to record the impact of the seep environment on the OM composition. The other seep transect is located below the OMZ in well-oxygenated bottom waters, where oxygen levels presumably increase with distance from the gas outflow. The active advection of vent fluids at a seep site reduces the oxygen penetration depth and the O₂ concentration at the SWI (Aharon and Fu, 2003). This results in a short lateral oxygen gradient extending from just adjacent to the active venting towards the periphery of the seep site. Essentially, the meter-scale seep transects serve to constrain environmental variability that may affect OM composition along the longer OMZ transect, while the influence of OM contributed by the seep biomass and possible complications from anaerobic degradation (e.g., Canfield et al., 1993; Grossi et al., 2001) via bacterial sulfate reduction (e.g., Jørgensen, 1982; Lückge et al., 1999; Jørgensen and Kasten, 2006) are addressed through the comparison of the seep transects to each other, and from the seep transects to the OMZ transect. By utilizing the three transects in this manner to limit other environmental factors, we are able to evaluate the influence of laterally varying oxygen concentrations on organic-matter based proxies for sediment alteration/oxygenation, export production and temperature.

2 Regional setting

In the study area, two monsoon seasons, the boreal winter northeast monsoon (NEM) and the stronger southwest monsoon (SWM) in the summer, result from land-sea pressure gradients due to differential summer heating of the Asian continent. This produces seasonally-reversing wind conditions, which induce high annual primary productivity (Wyrтки, 1973; Qasim, 1982) along the coast and in the open

Table 1. Sample location descriptions and oxygen classification scheme

Sample	Referred in text as	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Water depth (m)	Transect	Sample location	[O ₂] ml l ⁻¹ * (μM)	Mn ²⁺ at SWI	Oxygen classification	Based on
GeoB 12312	OMZ-hypoxic	24°53′	63°01′	655	OMZ	OMZ core	0.02 (<1 μM)	–	hypoxic	CTD of the station,
GeoB 12321	OMZ-suboxic	24°46′	62°59′	1425	OMZ	OMZ lower transition	0.55 (36 μM)	–	suboxic	O ₂ penetration depth,
GeoB 12331	OMZ-oxic	24°11′	62°46′	2830	OMZ	well below OMZ	2.55 (~330 μM)	–	oxic	Fe ²⁺
GeoB 12326-13	below-OMZ-seep 1	24°11′	62°44′	2875	below OMZ seep	adjacent to gas orifice	–	yes	hypoxic	Mn ²⁺ profile
GeoB 12326-9	below-OMZ-seep 2	24°11′	62°44′	2875	below OMZ seep	50 cm from gas orifice, clam field	–	no	suboxic	Mn ²⁺ profile
GeoB 12326-7	below-OMZ-seep 3	24°11′	62°44′	2875	below OMZ seep	1 m from gas orifice, ambient sediment border	2.55 (~330 μM)	–	oxic	CTD of the station
GeoB 12328-6	OMZ-seep 1	24°50′	63°01′	1025	OMZ seep	bacterial mat	0.07 (~3 μM)	–	hypoxic	CTD of the station
GeoB 12328-2	OMZ-seep 2	24°50′	63°01′	1025	OMZ seep	15 cm from mat, clam border	0.07 (~3 μM)	–	hypoxic	
GeoB 12328-4	OMZ-seep 3	24°50′	63°01′	1025	OMZ seep	75 cm from central habitat, clam field	0.07 (~3 μM)	–	hypoxic	

* As measured by CTD profiling of the deep water.

ocean region through upwelling (during SWM) and convective mixing (during NEM) (Bauer et al., 1991; Madhupratap et al., 1996; Prassana Kumar et al., 2001). Abundant OM in the upper water column due to the high primary production leads to a high rate of oxygen consumption as a result of OM degradation. Together with the inflow of O₂-poor intermediate waters, these cause a stable, intermediate depth OMZ that has existed for the past 7000 years (Shapiro and Meschanov, 1991; Olson et al., 1993; von Rad et al., 1999). Current estimates place the OMZ between ~150–1000 m water depth, although there is some variability as to the depths of the upper and lower boundaries (Brand and Griffiths, 2009; Breuer et al., 2009). The extent of the OMZ in this study, as measured by CTD profiling, is shown in Fig. 1. Average OM export production for the Pakistan continental margin is approximately 70 g C m⁻² yr⁻¹ with a sedimentation rate on the slope of up to 1 mm yr⁻¹ (von Rad et al., 1995, 1999; van der Weijden et al., 1999). Sedimentary OM primarily reflects marine input (e.g., Paropkari et al., 1992; Cowie et al., 1999; Lückge et al., 1999; Schulte et al., 2000), although, there is some seasonal terrestrial influx of organic rich mud from the Shadi and Hingol rivers (Bohrmann et al., 2008). The Makran accretionary prism contains numerous cold seeps, which are areas of fluid and gas emissions from the sea floor (von Rad et al., 1995, 1996). R/V *Meteor* cruise M74/2-3, during which the samples used in this study were retrieved, was an interdisciplinary cruise specifically scheduled to explore the Makran continental margin for further fluid escape structures (Bohrmann et al., 2008) driven by tectonically induced overpressure (Ding et al., 2010). Coupled to the upward gas migration at seep sites are chemosynthetic communities that rely on the supply of reduced compounds such as hydrogen sulfide and methane (Suess et al., 1985). Microbial mats composed of large sulfide-oxidizing bacteria (*Beggi-*

toa and *Marithioploca* spp.) and clam fields (*Calyptogena* spp.) associated with such seep sites have been specifically found here (e.g., von Rad et al., 1995, 1996; Bohrmann et al., 2008; Fisher et al., 2011). The biogeography of the seep sites is to some degree controlled by the active fluid and gas expulsion into the water column as well as oxygen availability (Roberts and Carney, 1997; Fischer et al., 2011). Thus, these seep sites can encompass localized areas of anoxia at the SWI in otherwise oxygenated bottom waters (Aharon and Fu, 2000), such as below the OMZ (von Rad et al., 1996). The two seep fields sampled for this study are shown in Fig. 2.

3 Material and methods

3.1 Material

Surface sediments were retrieved along three transects during R/V *Meteor* cruise M74/3 during the 2007 fall intermonsoon (Bohrmann et al., 2008). In the study area, CTD casts identified the lowest oxygen concentrations between 350–750 m water depth with 900–1200 m containing slightly higher O₂ content and well-ventilated waters found below 1600 m (Fig. 1; Table 1). The CTD profiles were used for the identification of the OMZ and for a tentative assignment of the oxygen regimes at each studied transect.

3.1.1 OMZ transect

Three multi-cores were retrieved along a kilometer-scale transect starting within the core OMZ (GeoB 12312; 0.02 ml l⁻¹ O₂ [<1 μM]; 655 meters below sea level [m b.s.l.]) into the transition zone (GeoB 12321; 0.55 ml l⁻¹ O₂ [36 μM]; 1425 m below sea level [m b.s.l.]) and extending into the oxic zone below (GeoB 12331; 2.55 ml l⁻¹ O₂

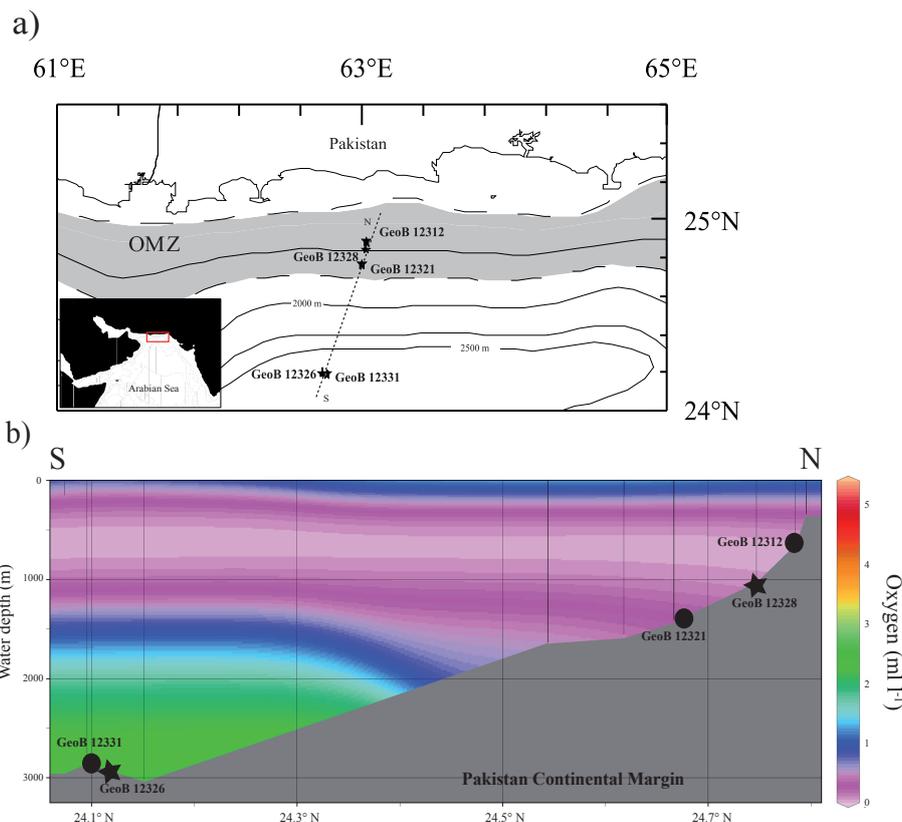


Fig. 1. Map showing (a) sample locations along the Pakistan continental margin in relation to the intermediate depth oxygen minimum zone (OMZ) (b) water column oxygen concentrations, as measured by CTD profiling, compared to the sample locations. Circles indicate multi-core samples, and comprise the OMZ transect, and stars denote push core locations, which comprise the two seep transects.

[$\sim 330 \mu\text{M}$]; 2830 m b.s.l.). This series of samples is hereafter referred to as the OMZ transect (Fig. 1; Table 1), and the samples are tentatively characterized as OMZ-hypoxic (GeoB 12312), OMZ-suboxic (GeoB 12321) and OMZ-oxic (GeoB 12331). Only the uppermost unconsolidated sediment layer (< 1 cm) was sampled and all of the sediments are composed of clay to silty clay material. They were not retrieved near areas of active seeping and thus represent background sediments of detrital OM-based ecosystems. OMZ-hypoxic contained finely laminated layers and no indications of bioturbation, whereas OMZ-suboxic and OMZ-oxic appeared more homogenized, most likely due to bioturbation (Bohrmann et al., 2008). Subsamples for palynomorph and biomarker analyses were sealed air tight and either stored at 4°C , or under argon and at -20°C , respectively, until analysis.

3.1.2 Seep transects

Two seep fields (GeoB 12328 and GeoB 12326; Fig. 1; Table 1) were sampled using the remotely operated vehicle (ROV) QUEST 4000 (Bohrmann et al., 2008). This technique allowed us to know the exact core location as well as view the surrounding environment (Fig. 2). The CTD bottom

water oxygen measurements from the two push core stations demonstrated that site GeoB 12328 was located in the transitional OMZ zone ($0.07 \text{ ml l}^{-1} \text{ O}_2$ [$\sim 3 \mu\text{M}$]; 1025 m b.s.l.) and site GeoB 12326 was located in well-oxygenated bottom waters ($2.55 \text{ ml l}^{-1} \text{ O}_2$ [$\sim 330 \mu\text{M}$]; 2875 mbsl) (Fig. 1; Table 1). Subsequently, the two seep fields are referred to as OMZ-seep (GeoB 12328) and below-OMZ-seep (GeoB 12326). Three successive push core samples comprise the OMZ-seep transect: GeoB 12328-6 (OMZ-seep 1) was retrieved at the edge of the central bacterial mat, GeoB 12328-2 (OMZ-seep 2) was 15 cm distance away from the bacterial mat where bubbles of free gas escape at the sea floor, and GeoB 12328-4 (OMZ-seep 3) at about 75 cm from the active seeping and within the clam field (Fig. 2a; Table 1). As well, three successive push core samples comprise the below-OMZ-seep: GeoB 12326-13 (below-OMZ-seep 1) was just adjacent to active seeping, GeoB 12326-9 (below-OMZ-seep 2) was 50 cm away from the central gas orifice and within the area of small clams, and GeoB 12326-7 (below OMZ seep 3) was 1 m further away at the edge of the small clams and ambient sea floor (Fig. 2b; Table 1). As with the OMZ transect, only the uppermost unconsolidated sediment layer (< 1 cm) was sampled. When only the seep transect is stated

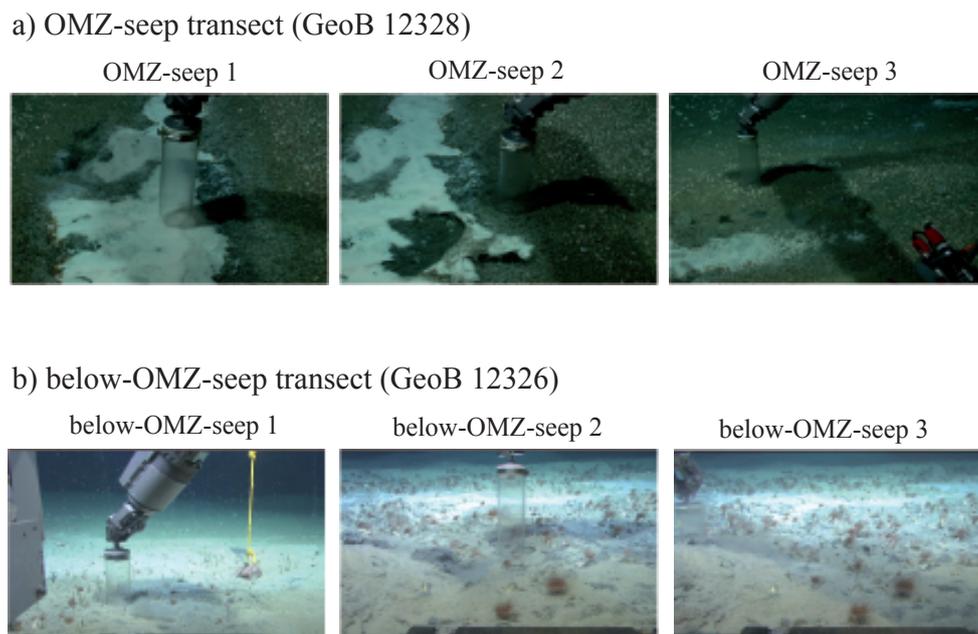


Fig. 2. High resolution photographs taken by the ROV QUEST 4000 showing the surrounding environment of the individual push cores retrieved along the two seep transects (a) OMZ-seep (GeoB 12328), and specific samples OMZ-seep 1 (GeoB 12328-6), OMZ-seep 2 (GeoB 12328-2), and OMZ-seep 3 (GeoB 12328-4), (b) below-OMZ-seep (GeoB 12326), and specific samples below-OMZ-seep 1 (GeoB 12326-13), below-OMZ-seep 2 (GeoB 12326-9), and below-OMZ-seep 3 (GeoB 12326-7).

(i.e., OMZ-seep or below-OMZ-seep), this refers to all of the push cores retrieved at that respective site. All subsamples for biomarker and palynomorph analysis were stored under argon and at -20°C .

3.2 Methods

3.2.1 Geochemical parameters

Ex situ pore water oxygen was measured on replicate whole cores to OMZ-hypoxic, OMZ-suboxic, and OMZ-oxic with a FIBOX3 oxygen sensor coupled to a micromanipulator. This was performed in order to gain more accurate information, compared to the CTD profiles, as to the oxygen conditions at the SWI as well as values in the upper sediments. The cores were allowed to acclimate to ambient temperature and then the O_2 probe was lowered quickly to the measurement depth and left until the O_2 reading became stable. Measurements were taken at 2.5 mm intervals and in triplicate. The O_2 penetration depth was compared to pore water iron (Fe^{2+}) concentrations, as a way to confirm the redox boundary. For this purpose, pore water was extracted at 1 cm intervals on board via rhizons (pore size $0.1\ \mu\text{M}$) according to the method of Seeborg-Elverfeldt et al. (2005). Subsamples (1 ml) were complexed with $50\ \mu\text{l}$ of “Ferospectral” and measured photometrically. For the below-OMZ-seep, manganese (Mn^{2+}) pore water concentrations were measured at 1 cm intervals from two push cores retrieved from the same locations as below-OMZ-seep 1 (central habitat, active gas

ebullition) and below-OMZ-seep 2 (within clam field). A pore water subsample for cation analysis was diluted 1:10 with $1\text{M}\ \text{HNO}_3^-$ and stored at 4°C . Samples were analyzed for Mn^{2+} concentrations with an ICP-OES (IRIS Intrepid, Thermo Electron). Standards were prepared from single element stock solutions in $1\text{M}\ \text{HNO}_3^-$ to avoid matrix effects. Replicate measurements gave an error of $\leq 3\%$.

3.2.2 Lipid biomarkers

Freeze dried sediment samples (1–10 g) were ground with an agate mortar and pestle, and the total lipid extract (TLE) was extracted using an Dionex 200 ASE (Accelerated Solvent Extractor) with methanol (MeOH) and dichloromethane (DCM) (9:1 v:v; 3 cycles of 5 min duration each) at 100°C and $7.6 \times 10^6\ \text{Pa}$. A small aliquot ($100\ \mu\text{l}$) of the TLE was evaporated under N_2 to dryness and then redissolved in $100\ \mu\text{l}$ *n*-hexane and propanol (99:1 v:v) for GDGT analysis following the procedure of Liu et al. (2011), modified after Hopmans et al. (2000). Briefly, a ThermoFinnigan Surveyor high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) system was used at 30°C , a flow rate of $1\ \text{ml}\ \text{min}^{-1}$, and separation was achieved with an Econosphere NH_2 column ($250 \times 4.6\ \text{min}$; Alltech, Germany). The gradient used was the same as Liu et al. (2011). The HPLC was coupled to a ThermoFinnigan LCQ Deca XP Plus ion trap mass spectrometer via an atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI) interface. These settings were also the same as described in Liu et al. (2011). Relative GDGT concentrations were

acquired by integrating the appropriate peak areas of their $(M + H)^+$ and $(M + H)^+ + 1$ mass chromatograms.

Another aliquot (500 μ l) of the TLE was partitioned into a *n*-hexane soluble fraction and a DCM soluble fraction. The hexane soluble fraction was then derivatized with 50 μ l Bis(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) and pyridine (60 °C, 1 h) to produce trimethylsilylated alcohols. An internal standard mix (5 μ g) containing C₃₆ *n*-alkane and 1-nonadecanol was added before derivatization. Samples were then analyzed using an Agilent Technologies 7890A Gas Chromatograph (GC) equipped with a splitless injector and a HP-5MS column (i.d. 0.25 mm; film thickness 0.25 μ m) operated at a flow rate of 1 ml min⁻¹. Helium was used as the carrier gas. The temperature program was as follows: 70 °C (1 min), then 60–310 °C at 4 °C min⁻¹ and 320 °C (21 min). The GC was coupled to a quadrupole mass spectrometer (MS) (597C VL MSD Triple Axis Detector) operated at 70 eV and a scan range of 50–800 AMU. Compounds were identified based on relative retention times and indices, and mass spectra. In general, they were quantified from comparing their peak areas in the total ion current with internal standards. Due to co-elution, the C₃₀ 1, 15-diols and keto-ols were quantified by the analysis of characteristic mass spectra fragments and then calibration to an internal standard. The specific fragments were the *m/z* 387 and 328 for the diols and keto-ols (after Versteegh et al., 2000), respectively, and the *m/z* 103 of the 1-nonadecanol standard. The relative response factors were assumed to be 1; hence our data are only semi-quantitative. Since we were interested primarily in the relative changes of proxy ratios between samples, this analysis was sufficient.

3.2.3 Dinoflagellate cysts

Sample material (~0.3 g) was oven dried (60 °C; 24 h), weighed and treated with cold 10 % HCl (24 h) to remove carbonates and 38 % HF (48 h after 90 min agitation) to remove silicates, then neutralized with 10 % KOH. Care was taken to ensure that the solutions never became alkaline. The samples were briefly put in an ultrasonic bath (<1 min) and sieved over a 20 μ m precision sieve (Stork Veco; mesh 317). Samples were centrifuged (3200 rpm; 6 min) and concentrated to 1.0 ml, after which 50 μ l were mounted in glycerin jelly and sealed on a glass slide with paraffin wax. Entire slides were counted blind for dinoflagellate cysts with a Zeiss Axioskop light microscope. At least 200 whole specimens were counted. If necessary, additional slides were counted entirely. Taxonomy was based on Fensome and Williams (2004) and Matsuoka et al. (2009). Dinoflagellate cyst taxa were divided into two groups, gonyaulacoid (G-cysts), and peridinioid and cysts of *Polykrikos* (P-cysts) (Table 2). Quantification was performed via the volumetric method (e.g., Dale, 1976; Holzwarth et al., 2007).

Table 2. Gonyaulacoid (G) along with peridinioid and cysts of *Polykrikos* (P) dinoflagellate cyst species identified in this study. These species correspond generally to those that are more resistant to oxidation (G-cysts) and those that are more sensitive (P-cysts), based on Zonneveld et al. (2007).

P-cysts	G-cysts
<i>Brigantedinium</i> spp.	<i>Bitectatodinium spongium</i>
Cyst of <i>Diplopelta parva</i>	<i>Impagidinium aculeatum</i>
Cyst of <i>Polykrikos kofoidii</i>	<i>Impagidinium paradoxum</i>
Cyst of <i>Protoperidinium americanum</i>	<i>Impagidinium patulum</i>
Cyst of <i>Protoperidinium monospinum</i>	<i>Impagidinium sphaericum</i>
Cyst of <i>Protoperidinium stellatum</i>	<i>Impagidinium</i> spp.
<i>Dubridinium</i> spp.	<i>Lingulodinium machaerophorum</i>
<i>Echinidinium aculeatum</i>	<i>Nematosphaeropsis labyrinthus</i>
<i>Echinidinium bispiniformum</i>	<i>Operculodinium centrocarpum</i>
<i>Echinidinium granulatum</i>	<i>Operculodinium israelianum</i>
<i>Echinidinium transparentum</i>	<i>Operculodinium longispinigerum</i>
<i>Echinidinium delicatum</i>	cyst <i>Pentapharsodinium dalei</i>
<i>Echinidinium</i> spp.	<i>Polysphaeridium zoharyi</i>
<i>Leipokatium invisitatum</i>	<i>Spiniferites membranaceus</i>
<i>Lejeuncysta oliva</i>	<i>Spiniferites mirabilis</i>
<i>Lejeuncysta sabrina</i>	<i>Spiniferites pachydermus</i>
<i>Lejeuncysta</i> spp.	<i>Spiniferites ramosus</i>
<i>Quinquecupis concreta</i>	<i>Spiniferites</i> spp.
<i>Selenopemphix nephroides</i>	
<i>Selenopemphix quanta</i>	
<i>Stelladinium robustum</i>	
<i>Trinovantedinium applanatum</i>	
<i>Votadinium calvum</i>	
<i>Xandarodinium xanthum</i>	

3.2.4 Proxy ratio calculations

A proxy trend in this study is defined as a consistent increase or decrease along successive samples within a transect. All specific proxy definitions and formulae are depicted in Table 3. Additionally, all raw data used for the calculation of the indices (lipid biomarker concentrations, GDGT peak areas, and dinoflagellate cyst counts) can be found in the Supplement.

The alteration and oxygenation proxies include the HPA index that utilizes the ΣC_{24-28} even *n*-alcohols divided by the ΣC_{27-31} odd *n*-alkanes (Westerhausen et al., 1993), and the API, which uses only *n*-hexacosanol and *n*-nonacosane (Cacho et al., 2000). The HPA and API ratios will exhibit decreasing values if their respective *n*-alcohols are selectively degraded relative to the *n*-alkanes. The DOXI involves the concentration of 1,15-long chain alkyl diols divided by the keto-ols (Ferreira et al., 2001). This proxy assumes that the keto-ols are mainly oxidation products of the diols; thus, higher ratio values indicate higher degradation of the diols relative to the keto-ols. We initially calculated the DOXI with the dominant C₃₀ isomers; the predominance of this isomer was reported previously in Arabian Sea sediments (e.g., Smallwood and Wolff, 2000; Wakeham et al., 2002). Where possible, the ratio was also calculated using the C₃₂ isomers.

The productivity indices are based on phytol, cholesterol and dinosterol and their degradation products, along with the

Table 3. Proxy ratio descriptions and formulae as used in this study.

Proxy	Definition	Components	Source	Source references	Proxy represents	Proxy references
Alteration/oxygenation indices						
HPA	$\frac{[\sum C_{34-28} \text{ even-OH}]}{([\sum C_{24-28} \text{ even-OH}] + [\sum C_{27-31} \text{ odd } n\text{-alkanes}])}$	long chain even <i>n</i> -alcohols, odd <i>n</i> -alkanes	Higher plant waxes	Eglinton and Hamilton (1967); Fukushima and Ishiwatari (1984)	Preservation	Westerhausen et al. (1993); Santos et al. (1994); Yamamoto et al. (2008)
API	$[C_{26}\text{-OH}]/([C_{26}\text{-OH}] + [C_{29}n\text{-alkane}])$	$C_{26}n$ -alcohol, $C_{29}n$ -alkane	Same as HPA		Bottom water oxygenation	Cacho et al. (2000); Martrat et al. (2007); Versteegh et al. (2010)
DOXI	$[1,15\text{-keto-ol}]/([1,15\text{-diol}] + [1,15\text{-keto-ol}])$	C_{30} and C_{32} 1,15 alkyl diols, keto-ols	Eustigmatophytes, unknown for keto-ols	de Leeuw et al. (1981); Versteegh et al. (1997)	Preservation	Ferreira et al. (2001); Versteegh et al. (2010)
Export production indices						
Phytol-based index ¹	$\frac{([\text{pristane}] + [\text{phytane}])/[\text{phytol}]}{[\text{phytane}]/[\text{phytol}]}$	Phytol, phytane, pristane	Chlorophyll- <i>a</i>	Volkman and Maxwell (1986); Didyk et al. (1978)	Preservation	modified from Didyk et al. (1978); This study
index ²	$\frac{[\text{pristane}]/[\text{phytol}]}{[\text{cholestanol}]/[\text{cholesterol}]}$	Cholesterol, cholestanol	Eukaryotes	Barret et al. (1995); Volkman et al. (1999); Hudson et al. (2001)	Photic zone productivity, stenol reduction	Nishimura and Koyama (1977); McCaffrey et al. (1991)
Stanol/stenol index ³	$\frac{([\text{dinosterone}] + [\text{dinostanone}] + [\text{dinosterane}])}{[\text{dinosterol}]}$	Dinosterol, dinosterone, dinostanone, dinosterane	Dinoflagellates	Boon et al. (1979); Robinson et al. (1984); Volkman et al. (1999)	Photic zone productivity, oxalic degradation	Mouradian et al. (2007); This study
Dinosterol-based	$\frac{[\text{gonyaulic acid cysts}]/([\text{peridimidoid cysts}] + [\text{cysts of } \textit{Podykrikos}])}{([\text{GDGT-2}] + [\text{GDGT-3}] + [\text{Cren. Iso}]) / ([\text{GDGT-1}] + [\text{GDGT-2}] + [\text{GDGT-3}] + [\text{Cren. Iso}])}$	Organic-walled, non-motile resting cysts	Dinoflagellates	Fensome et al. (1993)	Photic zone parameters, redox changes	McCarthy et al. (2000); Mudie and Rochon (2001)
G/P						
Temperature indices*						
TEX ₈₆	$\frac{([\text{GDGT-2}] + [\text{GDGT-3}] + [\text{Cren. Iso}]) / ([\text{GDGT-1}] + [\text{GDGT-2}] + [\text{GDGT-3}] + [\text{Cren. Iso}])}{\log \frac{([\text{GDGT-2}]/[\text{GDGT-1}] + [\text{GDGT-2}] + [\text{GDGT-3}])}{([\text{GDGT-2}] + [\text{GDGT-3}] + [\text{Cren. Iso}]) / ([\text{GDGT-1}] + [\text{GDGT-2}] + [\text{GDGT-3}] + [\text{Cren. Iso}])}}$	Glycerol dibiphyanyl glycerol tetraethers	marine Crenarchaeota	Kamer et al. (2001); Schouten et al. (2002)	Sea surface temperature	Schouten et al. (2002); Kim et al. (2010)
TEX ₈₆ ^L						
TEX ₈₆ ^H						

* Numbers in the temperature index definitions refer to the number of cyclopentane moieties in the GDGT structure. Cren. Iso. refers to the crenarchaeol regioisomer.

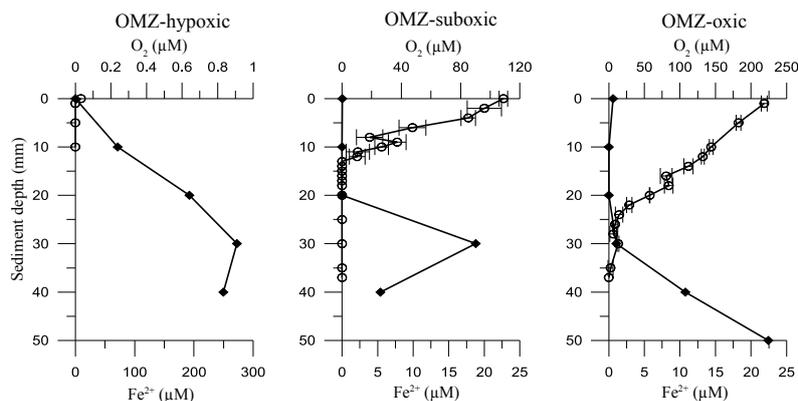


Fig. 3. Pore water oxygen (open circles) and Fe^{2+} (closed diamonds) values measured in the OMZ transect multi-cores to show the position of the oxygen penetration depth. All O_2 values are shown with error bars depicting one standard deviation. Please note the different scales for both the O_2 and Fe^{2+} values.

dinoflagellate cysts. For the three phytol-based indices, significant preferential degradation of phytol would result in overall higher ratio values as pristane and phytane are generally considered compounds produced via degradation of phytol (e.g., Didyk et al., 1978). Both pristane and phytane are used in index¹, whereas only phytane or pristane are used in the second and third indices, respectively. The cholesterol-based stanol/stenol index will show an increase with more efficient cholesterol oxidation. The dinosterol-based index compares dinosterol with other dinoflagellate-derived degradation products, dinosterone, dinostanone, and dinosterane (Σ dinoflagellate lipids). Thus, increases in the proxy indicate faster removal of dinosterol. Although the original definition of the G/P ratio is based on the number of species (Harland, 1973), in this study we used the quantity of G- and P-cysts in each sample because the small spatial scale of our transects made differences in species numbers highly unlikely. With preferential degradation of P-cysts, the ratio will increase along a transect.

The temperature indices are based on the isoprenoid GDGT distribution. The abundance of different GDGT moieties can be correlated to temperature using the GDGTs with one to three cyclopentane moieties and the crenarchaeol regioisomer, which contains four cyclopentane moieties and one cyclohexane moiety (Wuchter et al., 2004; Schouten et al., 2007). Three indices are calculated based on Kim et al. (2010): TEX_{86} , TEX_{86}^L , TEX_{86}^H . The TEX_{86}^L and TEX_{86}^H are postulated to be more appropriate for cooler and warmer temperatures, respectively, although previous work has demonstrated that both seem to be reliable in the Arabian Sea (Kim et al., 2010). From each of these indices, sea surface temperatures (SST) were calculated after Kim et al. (2010), using the linear calibration Eqs. (5), (8), and (10) for TEX_{86} , TEX_{86}^L , and TEX_{86}^H , respectively (see text of Table 4 for the equations). Changes in the distribution of the GDGTs are thus reflected in the index values and calculated SSTs.

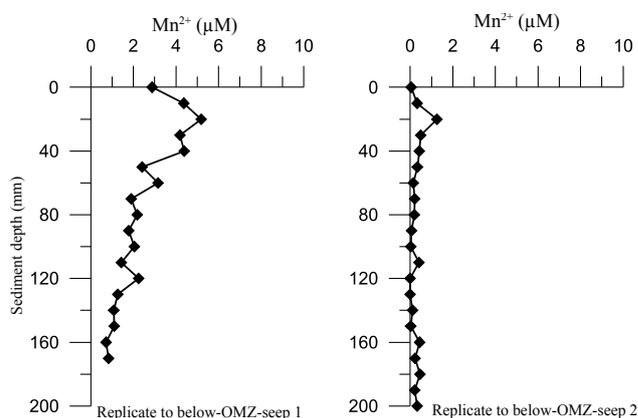


Fig. 4. Mn^{2+} pore water concentrations measured on two push cores that were taken from similar positions (“replicate”) to below-OMZ-seep 1 (adjacent to gas orifice) and below-OMZ-seep 2 (within the small clam field).

4 Results

4.1 Oxygen content at the SWI

The O_2 penetration depth in the sediments increases along the OMZ transect from undetectable (OMZ-hypoxic) to a maximum of about 25 mm (OMZ-oxic), and is consistent with the Fe^{2+} profiles (Fig. 3). At the below-OMZ-seep, Mn^{2+} was present at the SWI ($\sim 3 \mu\text{M}$) closest to the central habitat of active gas seepage, but concentrations were lower ($\sim 0.4 \mu\text{M}$) 50 cm away at the SWI within the clam field (Fig. 4).

4.2 Proxy ratios

4.2.1 Alteration and oxygenation proxies (HPA, API, DOXI)

Along the OMZ transect, HPA (Table 3) values decreased from 0.58 (OMZ-hypoxic) to 0.42 (OMZ-oxic). Along the below-OMZ-seep, the index decreased from 0.67 (below-OMZ-seep 1) to 0.55 (below-OMZ-seep 3). At the OMZ-seep, the index values ranged from 0.6–0.73 with no apparent trend (Table 4).

Along the OMZ transect, the API (Table 3) values decreased from 0.47 (OMZ-hypoxic) to 0.18 (OMZ-oxic). At the below-OMZ-seep, the ratio values also decreased from 0.56 to 0.37 with increasing distance from the active venting. Values at the OMZ-seep were higher in general (0.61–0.72), but showed no specific trend (Table 4).

The DOXI (Table 3) increased along the OMZ transect from 0.12 (OMZ-hypoxic) to 0.53 (OMZ-oxic). Along the below-OMZ-seep, DOXI also increased from 0.26 (below-OMZ-seep 1) to 0.41 (below-OMZ-seep 3). At the OMZ-seep, DOXI varied between 0.25–0.29. When it was possible to calculate the ratio using the C₃₂ 1, 15-diol and keto-ol, values were similar to the C₃₀ ratios (Table 4). In the samples OMZ-oxic, below-OMZ-seep 2 and below-OMZ-seep 3, the C₃₂ 1, 15-diol was not present in high enough abundance to calculate the DOXI.

4.2.2 Export production proxies (phytol, cholesterol, dinosterol indices, and dinoflagellate cysts)

Along the OMZ transect, the phytol indices (Table 3) containing pristane, i.e. index¹ and index³, remained around 0.25 and 0.15, respectively (Table 4). Phytane-containing index² values were between 0.080–0.16 and showed no apparent trend. At both the OMZ-seep and below-OMZ-seep, ratio values were generally higher overall, especially in the samples closest to active venting (Table 4). At the below-OMZ-seep, all index values showed a decrease. Index¹ decreased from 0.51 (below-OMZ-seep 1) to 0.25 (below-OMZ-seep 3), index² from 0.2 to 0.1, and index³ values decreased from 0.32 to 0.15. Values of index¹ at the OMZ-seep began extremely high (1.26; OMZ-seep 1) and decreased to 0.47 (OMZ-seep 3) while index³ decreased from 0.99 to 0.32. Index² showed less of a decrease from 0.28 to 0.15 (Table 4).

The cholesterol-based stanol/stenol index (Table 3) showed an increase along the OMZ transect from about 0.23 (OMZ-hypoxic) to 0.82 (OMZ-oxic). An increasing trend (0.37 to 0.75) was also apparent along the below-OMZ-seep. At the OMZ-seep, values ranged between 0.4–0.61 (Table 4).

The dinosterol-based index values increased along the OMZ transect (0.02 to 0.24) and the below-OMZ-seep (0.03 to 0.26), and decreased along the OMZ-seep (0.18–0.06) (Table 4).

The G/P ratio derived from dinoflagellate cysts (Table 3) increased from 0.13 to 0.52 along the OMZ transect and from 0.15 to 0.44 along the below-OMZ-seep. The ratio was consistent (0.17–0.18) at the OMZ-seep (Table 4).

4.2.3 Temperature proxy (GDGT-based)

The TEX₈₆ index decreased slightly from 0.75 (OMZ-hypoxic, OMZ-suboxic) to 0.72 (OMZ-oxic) along the OMZ transect. The corresponding SSTs show a decrease from 34.6 to 31.7 °C. TEX₈₆ decreased more significantly along the below-OMZ-seep from 0.76 (below-OMZ-seep 1) to 0.69 (below-OMZ-seep 3). The calculated SSTs decreased from 35.6 to 29.2 °C. Along the OMZ-seep, TEX₈₆ ranged from 0.71–0.75, with resulting SSTs between 31.0–34.9 °C. TEX₈₆^L showed no clear trends along any of the transects and the index values ranged from –0.33 (below-OMZ-seep 2 and 3) to –0.28 (OMZ-seep 3). Subsequent SSTs varied from 24.3 °C (below OMZ seep-2) to 28.3 °C (OMZ-seep 3). Along the OMZ transect and below-OMZ-seep, TEX₈₆^H values slightly decreased from –0.12 to –0.15 and –0.12 to –0.16, respectively. This resulted in SSTs for the two transects of 30.1–28.6 °C, and 30.6–27.4 °C. The OMZ-seep showed a slight increase (–0.15 to –0.12) and subsequent increase (28.7 to 30.3 °C) in TEX₈₆^H and SST, respectively (Table 4).

5 Discussion

5.1 Lateral oxygen gradients

Two of the investigated transects are characterized by differences in the oxygen content at the SWI and thus have the potential to exhibit an overprint on the proxy ratios as a result of selective aerobic degradation. The oxygen gradient at the SWI through the OMZ is evident based on the actual concentrations at the SWI and the oxygen penetration depth (Fig. 3) and well-known from other studies (e.g., Breuer et al., 2009). This confirms our initial classification (Table 1) based on the CTD profiling of the water column (Fig. 1b) and sediment descriptions (Bohrmann et al., 2008). As there was a very small amount of oxygen measured in the bottom waters at OMZ-hypoxic, we did not classify it as anoxic. However, we distinguished it from OMZ-suboxic, where the bottom water oxygen concentration is one order of magnitude higher. This same logic applies to the classification of the OMZ-seep, located at the lower transition of the OMZ. The CTD measurement of the deep water at the OMZ-seep station (O₂ value of 0.07 ml l⁻¹ [~3 μM]; Fig. 1b) is close to that measured for OMZ-hypoxic, so all samples were classified as hypoxic (Table 1). However, we note that while the OMZ-seep central habitat contained a microbial mat, indicating anoxia, the presence of small vesicomysid clams further away from the gas orifice does suggest that O₂ concentrations were high

Table 4. Proxy values of the calculated indices along the three studied transects. Definitions of each of the listed indices can be found in Table 3.

	OMZ transect			Below OMZ seep			OMZ seep		
	OMZ-hypoxic (hypoxic)	OMZ-suboxic (suboxic)	OMZ-oxic (oxic)	below-OMZ-seep 1 (hypoxic)	below-OMZ-seep 2 (suboxic)	below-OMZ-seep 3 (oxic)	OMZ-seep 1 (hypoxic)	OMZ-seep 2 (hypoxic)	OMZ-seep 3 (hypoxic)
Alteration indices									
HPA	0.58	0.52	0.42	0.67	0.65	0.55	0.68	0.73	0.6
API	0.47	0.39	0.18	0.56	0.49	0.37	0.61	0.72	0.67
DOXI:									
C ₃₀ isomer	0.12	0.24	0.53	0.26	0.37	0.41	0.28	0.26	0.25
C ₃₂ isomer	0.14	0.22	n.m.	0.27	n.m.	n.m.	0.28	0.26	n.m.
Export production indices									
Phytol-based:									
index ¹	0.28	0.24	0.25	0.51	0.25	0.25	1.26	0.62	0.47
index ²	0.16	0.08	0.15	0.2	0.1	0.11	0.28	0.19	0.15
index ³	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.32	0.2	0.15	0.99	0.43	0.32
Stanol/stenol	0.23	0.24	0.82	0.37	0.59	0.75	0.54	0.61	0.4
Dinosterol-based	0.02	0.05	0.24	0.03	0.21	0.26	0.18	0.09	0.06
G/P	0.13	0.31	0.52	0.15	0.3	0.44	0.17	0.18	0.18
Temperature indices*									
^a TEX ₈₆	0.75 (34.6 °C)	0.75 (34.7 °C)	0.72 (31.7 °C)	0.76 (35.6 °C)	0.73 (32.7 °C)	0.69 (29.2 °C)	0.72 (31.7 °C)	0.71 (31.0 °C)	0.75 (34.9 °C)
^b TEX ₈₆ ^L	-0.29 (27.5 °C)	-0.32 (25.5 °C)	-0.29 (27.2 °C)	-0.3 (26.8 °C)	-0.33 (24.3 °C)	-0.33 (24.6 °C)	-0.3 (26.7 °C)	-0.29 (27.0 °C)	-0.28 (28.3 °C)
^c TEX ₈₆ ^H	-0.12 (30.1 °C)	-0.12 (30.2 °C)	-0.15 (28.6 °C)	-0.12 (30.6 °C)	-0.14 (29.2 °C)	-0.16 (27.4 °C)	-0.15 (28.7 °C)	-0.15 (28.3 °C)	-0.12 (30.3 °C)

* Index values are followed in brackets by the calculated SSTs using that value. All calculations are after Kim et al. (2010). ^a SST = 81.5 × TEX₈₆ - 26.6, ^b SST = 67.5 × TEX₈₆^L + 46.9, ^c SST = 68.4 × TEX₈₆^H + 38.6. n.m. = not measurable.

enough to support them (e.g., Fischer et al., 2011). Therefore, it is likely that a lateral oxygen gradient is present at the OMZ-seep; however, the magnitude of this gradient must be smaller than along the OMZ transect or the below-OMZ-seep.

The presence of a distinct spatially short-scale oxygen gradient at the below-OMZ-seep was initially inferred from the differences in fluid/gas flow and colonization by chemosynthetic communities of the seep habitats (Bohrmann et al., 2008; Fischer et al., 2011). The pore water manganese (Mn²⁺) profiles (Fig. 4) corroborate this, indicating oxygen was either absent or present in very low concentrations at below-OMZ-seep 1 and higher at below-OMZ-seep 2. Mn-oxides are stable under oxic conditions and begin to dissolve as soon as the environment becomes reducing (Saager et al., 1989; Schenau et al., 2002; van der Weijden et al., 2006). So, the absence of Mn²⁺ in the uppermost sediments can be used as an oxygen indicator. Subsequently, the below-OMZ-seep samples are classified as follows: below-OMZ-seep 1 as hypoxic, below-OMZ-seep 2 as suboxic, and below-OMZ-seep 3 as oxic (Table 1). Below-OMZ-seep 3 was classified as oxic since it is furthest from the central gas orifice and more likely influenced by the bottom water oxygen content of the surrounding area.

This study investigated the correlation between increasing oxygen concentrations and changes in proxy ratios; however, there are other factors related to the oxygen concentration that can also have an effect. A variety of organisms live within marine sediments and influence the OM composition through processes such as bioturbation and bioirrigation (Cowie and Levin, 2009 and references therein). These effectively increase the amount of time the sediments are exposed to bottom water oxygen (e.g., van der Weijden et al., 1999). Therefore, our observed proxy trends represent not just the effects of bottom water oxygen concentrations per se but also how these concentrations influence the extent of benthic faunal activity and, thus, the overall amount of time that the surface sediments are exposed to oxygen.

5.2 Alteration and oxygenation proxies (HPA, API, DOXI)

5.2.1 HPA

In the transects incorporating lateral oxygen gradients, the HPA ratios decrease by almost 30 % (OMZ transect) and 20 % (below-OMZ-seep) with increasing oxygen concentrations (Fig. 5a). In comparison, there was no change observed along the OMZ-seep (Fig. 5a). These trends are the result of preferential degradation of the *n*-alcohols, which are

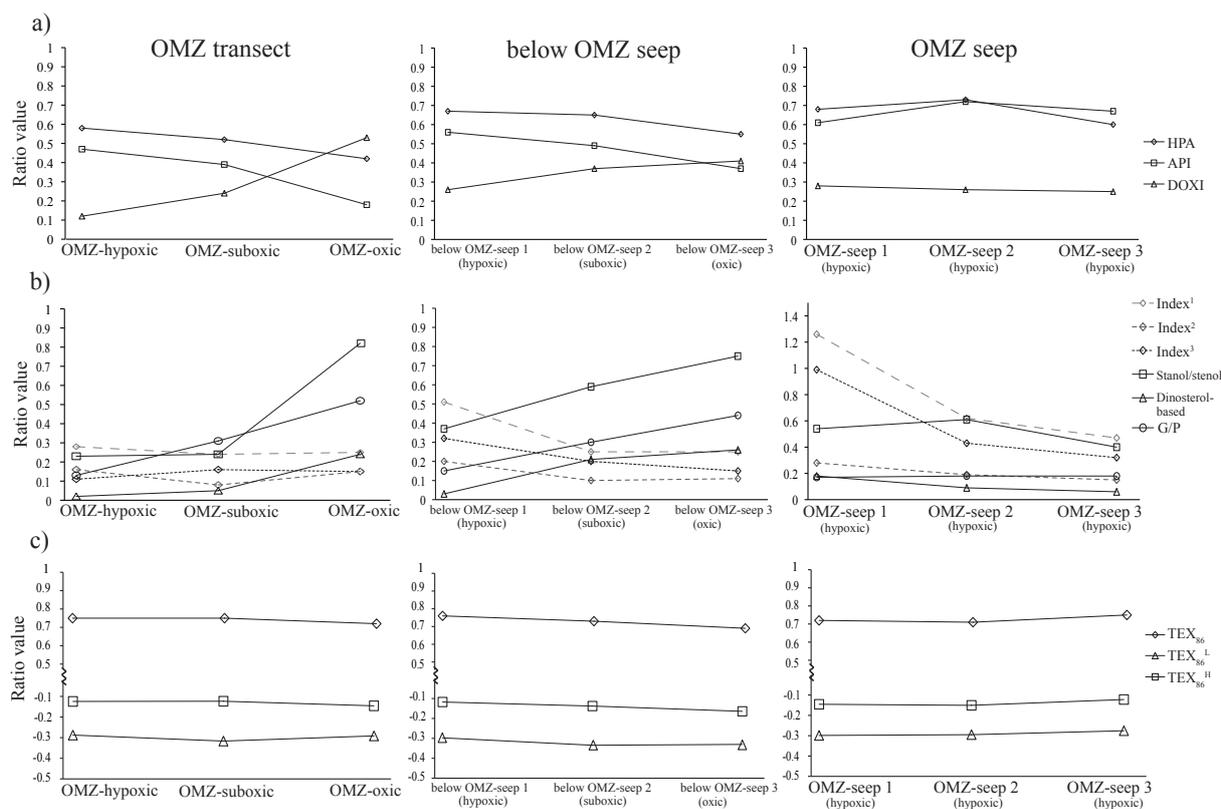


Fig. 5. Proxy ratio trends along the three studied transects of the OMZ transect, below-OMZ-seep, and OMZ-seep, showing (a) alteration indices, (b) export production proxies, and (c) temperature proxies. Note that the scale in (b) export production proxies of the OMZ-seep transect differs from the other transects.

more labile than the *n*-alkanes (e.g., Yamamoto et al., 2008). Since these trends are similar along the long OMZ transect and the short below-OMZ-seep, the ratio values cannot result from degradation en route to the marine realm (i.e. “pre-degradation”) or during settling through the water column, and confirm the conclusions of Westerhausen et al. (1993). The similarity in HPA trends along both lateral oxygen gradients indicate that the major factor is an oxygen effect, and suggests that this index may be a useful and sensitive proxy to determine redox changes at the SWI.

5.2.2 API

The API provides very clear evidence for selective aerobic degradation at the SWI (Fig. 5a). The index decreased by more than 60 % along the OMZ transect and more than 30 % along the below-OMZ-seep, whereas no trend was visible along the OMZ-seep. In the studies of Cacho et al. (2000) and Martrat et al. (2007) where this ratio was used to reflect bottom water oxygenation changes in sediment cores, environmental heterogeneity, such as fluctuations in terrestrial input over time, could not be discounted as a variable possibly affecting the proxy. The short lateral oxygen transect at below-OMZ-seep effectively eliminates that uncertainty.

In our data, this ratio appears to be effective as a sensitive bottom water oxygen indicator at the SWI. Thus, we suggest that it is a possible proxy for oxygenation changes in surface samples.

5.2.3 DOXI

This index reflects significant selective aerobic degradation, as a five-fold increase is present in the along the OMZ transect and a doubling along the below-OMZ-seep (Fig. 5a). Selective degradation of the diols relative to the keto-ols has previously been used to distinguish between the oxidized and unoxidized portions of the Mediterranean S1 sapropel (Ferreira et al., 2001; Versteegh et al., 2010). However, this is the first indication that this proxy is also able to reflect redox changes at the SWI. Ferreira et al. (2001) noted that the absolute concentrations of keto-ols increased as the diol concentrations decreased. They proposed that the keto-ols could be an oxidative product of the diols. In our samples, the relative concentration of the keto-ols increased as well (see Supplement), which further supports the idea that they are oxidation products of the diols. C₂₈–C₃₂ keto-ols were identified in a cultured marine eustimatophyte, *Nannochloropsis gaditana* (Méjanelle et al., 2003) and a fern species, *Osmunda regalis*

(Jetter and Riederer, 1999). However, the keto-ol concentrations reported in *N. gaditana* were less than what is generally reported in marine sediments (Méjanelle et al., 2003). Likewise, the terrestrial input in our samples is much less than the marine component, as shown by the low concentrations of long chain *n*-alkanes and total pollen grains (see Supplement), so influence from vegetation should not be a major factor. Thus, even if there is a contributing factor of biosynthesized keto-ols, it is most likely a small amount and still would not be sufficient to explain the trend in the ratios along the below-OMZ-seep.

5.3 Export production proxies (phytol, cholesterol, dinosterol indices and dinoflagellate cysts)

5.3.1 Phytol-based indices

The lack of any significant trends attributable to oxygen from the three phytol-based indices indicates they do not reflect selective aerobic degradation. Instead, a secondary source appears to be overprinting two of the phytol-based indices. Index¹ and index³ (Table 4; Fig. 5b) values in below-OMZ-seep 1 and OMZ-seep 1 are up to an order of magnitude higher in comparison to the non-seep influenced OMZ-hypoxic. In contrast, index² values vary between 0.1–0.28 in all samples (Fig. 5b). This contrast may thus suggest a sedimentary contribution of pristane, as it is used in the former indices but not in the latter. While pristane and phytane are generally considered compounds produced via degradation of phytol (e.g., Didyk et al., 1978), this assumption for pristane has been questioned in oxygen-depleted sediments (e.g., Grossi et al., 1998; Rontani and Volkman, 2003; Rontani et al., 2010). The higher index¹ and index³ values in below-OMZ-seep 1 and OMZ-seep 1 could indicate faster conversion of reactive phytol into a more refractory form (e.g., Sun et al., 1998). If this were true, it should also be reflected in index², where, in fact, the values are stable. Thus, it is likely that there is a secondary source of pristane that does not involve the degradation of chlorophyll-*a* (for a review see Rontani and Bonin, 2011). Sources could include tocopherol degradation (Rontani et al., 2010) or input from archaeal lipids (Rowland, 1990). Even without the sedimentary input of pristane, index² does not show a preferential degradation of phytol with increasing SWI oxygen concentrations. Our results agree with previous studies cautioning against the use of a proxy for redox changes based on these assumed phytol degradation products (Rontani and Volkman, 2003).

5.3.2 Cholesterol based stanol/stenol index

The cholestanol/cholesterol index values more than double along the OMZ transect and the below-OMZ-seep, which suggests faster degradation of cholesterol along the lateral oxygen gradients (Fig. 5b). More efficient degradation of

cholesterol under oxic conditions has previously been suggested in experiments (Sun and Wakeham, 1998). However, our data contrast with those from the Peru margin OMZ, where anoxic sediments generally produced the highest values (McCaffrey et al., 1991). The reduction of cholesterol to cholestanol under anoxic conditions can be a faster process than sterol degradation, and is the main reason for high stanol/stenol ratios in anoxic waters and sediments (Nishimura and Koyama, 1977; Wakeham, 1989). However, the presence of an increasing trend along the lateral oxygen gradients suggests that the dominant process controlling this ratio is the degradation of cholesterol. So, the ratio values reflect the faster degradation of cholesterol compared to cholestanol, rather than the conversion of cholesterol to cholestanol. This is further reinforced by the lack of any trend in the overall hypoxic setting of the OMZ-seep. The higher rate of stenol degradation versus stenol hydrogenation has been suggested as one possibility to explain the high stanol/stenol surface sediment values in an estuarine environment (Arzayus and Canuel, 2004). Therefore, in sediments with a steep lateral oxygen gradient, this ratio may be useful in determining the extent of sterol oxidation.

5.3.3 Dinosterol-based index

The dinosterol-based index increases by an order of magnitude along the OMZ transect and the below-OMZ-seep (Fig. 5b), indicating faster degradation of dinosterol. It is unlikely that the index changes are a result of fluctuations in input from dinoflagellates, or other dinosterol-producing organisms (Volkman et al., 1993), as the trends are similar for the OMZ transect and the below-OMZ-seep. Mouradian et al. (2007) indicate that the inclusion of dinosterol diagenetic products (Σ dinoflagellate lipids) provide evidence of preferential removal of dinosterol in oxic environments, as the degradation of dinosterol would result in enrichments of its degradative products. Though dinostanone and dinosterone can be biosynthesized directly by dinoflagellates (e.g., Harvey et al., 1988; Leblond and Chapman, 2002; Chu et al., 2009), differences in input are again unlikely. Thus, we conclude that a dinosterol-based index using the more refractory products of dinosterol degradation can be used to trace changes in oxygen content at the SWI.

5.3.4 G/P ratio

Dinoflagellate cysts are, in general, relatively resistant to degradation due to the structure of the cyst wall (e.g., Kokinos et al., 1998; Gélinas et al., 2001; de Leeuw et al., 2006; Zonneveld et al., 2008; Versteegh et al., 2012). However, it is known from laboratory (e.g., Dale, 1976; Hopkins and McCarthy, 2002) and field experiments (e.g., Kodrans-Nsiah et al., 2008) as well as sediments (e.g., Zonneveld et al., 1997; 2001; 2007; McCarthy et al., 2000) that P-cysts are more quickly oxidized relative to the G-cysts. In both the OMZ

transect and the below-OMZ-seep, the G/P ratio increases by 75 % and 66 %, respectively (Fig. 5b). Thus, our data confirm the selective aerobic degradation of P-cysts and demonstrate a marked overprint of the original dinoflagellate cyst assemblage, which suggests that the G/P ratio is a potential proxy for tracing oxygen concentrations changes at the SWI. Previous studies have cautioned against the use of this ratio because it oversimplifies the relationship between the heterotrophic taxa that are used to indicate productivity and P-cysts (e.g., Dale and Fjellså, 1994). Our results add another layer of caution as an overprinting of the G/P ratio seems sensitive to oxidative effects in surface sediments. However, in some cases this overprint can be accounted for (Versteegh and Zonneveld, 2002) and, in areas of excellent preservation or when redox conditions remain stable over time, P-cysts are still valuable productivity proxies (e.g., Reichart and Brinkhuis, 2003).

It is interesting to note that the dinosterol-based index and the G/P ratio demonstrated similar trends along the OMZ transect and the below-OMZ-seep. There has been some discrepancy as to the relationship between dinoflagellate cyst abundance/concentrations, and dinosterol concentrations with studies either showing a weak (e.g., Marret and Scourse, 2002) or nonexistent (Pinturier-Geiss et al., 2002; Sangiorgi et al., 2005) correlation. This may be related to differences in the species that biosynthesize dinosterol as a membrane lipid and those that produce resting cysts (Boere et al., 2009). Our results agree with Mouradian et al. (2007) that the inclusion of diagenetic transformation products of dinosterol increases the likelihood that the dinosterol-based index and dinoflagellate cyst trends will be similar. This may then reflect a correlation that is based on diagenetic factors, rather than productivity.

5.4 Temperature proxy (GDGT-based)

The overall small changes in the three GDGT-based indices (Fig. 5c) and the fact that none could be attributed to an oxygen effect indicate that the GDGT distribution is not affected by selective aerobic degradation. Instead, it appears the GDGT signal is complicated by different factors in each transect, as the TEX_{86} values and resulting SSTs are variable. SSTs calculated from these indices do not consistently reflect the annual mean SST (26.7 °C) as recorded by Lornacini et al. (2010). TEX_{86} values are higher than previously reported for the Arabian Sea (e.g., Schouten et al., 2002, 2004; Kim et al., 2008), and result in unrealistically high SSTs. The same is true for the TEX_{86}^H , which was shown to be suitable in subtropical waters (Kim et al., 2010). The most similar calculated SST to the reported SST of the area is derived from the TEX_{86}^L , which is considered particularly appropriate for (sub) polar waters (Kim et al., 2010). The difference between the three indices is the absence of the crenarchaeol regioisomer in the TEX_{86}^L , which suggests a deviation from its observed correlation with SST at high temperatures (Kim et al., 2010),

and indicates that this index may not necessarily be limited to the reconstruction of lower temperatures (Ho et al., 2011). The crenarchaeol regioisomer has been suggested to have a different source than the other GDGTs (see the discussion in Shah et al., 2008). It was pointed out in Shah et al. (2008) that this could have implications for the TEX_{86} paleothermometer, which our data illustrate. However, the GDGT indices seem to show no clear trends that might suggest differential input of the crenarchaeol regioisomer.

Other complicating factors could include a strong seasonal signal (Wuchter et al., 2006; Leider et al., 2010), or sedimentary production in anoxic sediments (e.g., Pancost et al., 2001; Biddle et al., 2006; Lipp et al., 2008) so that our data may reflect differential GDGT contributions from the water column (surface and subsurface; e.g., Huguet et al., 2007; Mollenhauer et al., 2008) as well as the seep environment. However, the lack of any consistency between the OMZ-seep and the below-OMZ-seep would suggest that the two seep transect communities are heterogeneous. Zhang et al. (2011) suggest that in environments heavily impacted by methane hydrates, the contribution of GDGTs produced by methanotrophic archaea render the TEX_{86} index unreliable. However, in our data, it appears that the crenarchaeol regioisomer is the main source of variability as the TEX_{86}^L produces the most realistic SSTs. Overall, we cannot determine which possible factors have the most influence but it seems likely that the three transects used in this study reflect heterogeneous GDGT input from the water column and the sediments, which reflects a significant effect of local conditions.

6 Conclusions

The OMZ and active methane seeps of the northeastern Arabian Sea present a natural laboratory to investigate the effects of oxygen on proxy values at the SWI. Our study focused on the effects detailed by two lateral oxygen gradients, one of which was approximately a meter long, on alteration, export production, and temperature proxies in surface samples. In order to constrain the effects of additional environmental conditions, we utilized samples transecting the OMZ, as well as methane seeps, in oxic and hypoxic bottom waters. A demonstrated increase in the oxygen concentration at the SWI was shown to affect most of the investigated proxy ratios with the exception of the GDGT- and phytol-based indices, where localized and secondary sources of input were more important.

The HPA, API, and DOXI, previously used in sediment core studies as alteration and oxygenation proxies, appear also to be quite sensitive to changing oxygen conditions at the SWI. Because these three proxies demonstrate a high sensitivity, they may be appropriate to use in further studies regarding changing oxygen conditions. The degradation of cholesterol at a well-oxygenated SWI seems to be faster than the reductive transformation of cholesterol to cholestanol, so

that a stanol/stenol index may also be a useful proxy for changes in oxygen content. Likewise, a degradation index based on dinosterol and its transformational products and the dinoflagellate cyst-based G/P index might be useful to show redox changes in surface sediments. Our data demonstrate that even a small, localized lateral oxygen gradient at the SWI is sufficient to induce selective OM degradation and provides further evidence that care must be taken in order to accurately interpret the sedimentary record.

Supplementary material related to this article is available online at: <http://www.biogeosciences.net/9/1553/2012/bg-9-1553-2012-supplement.pdf>.

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